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CIA/PIR-17/63 December 1963

PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TESTING FACILITIES AND ASSOCIATED EXPLOSIVES PLANTS IN THE USSR



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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
PHOTOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TESTING FACILITIES AND ASSOCIATED EXPLOSIVES PLANTS IN THE USSR

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INTRODUCTION

Highly significant installations associated with the testing and production of unique explosives materials of a probable solid propellant nature have been identified at Biysk (52-31N 85-04E), Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy (48-19N 40-13E), Krasnoyarsk (56-02N 93-02E), Perm (57-58N 55-52E), and Sterlitamak (53-44N 56-00E), all in the USSR (Figure 1). These installations are identical to the extent that they are adjacent to or within explosives/munitions combines producing at least two explosives bases, and each has at least one test cell with a concrete-faced probable bunker/deflector. A total of eight test cells have been identified at the five sites.

Photography of these installations is provided by missions occurring between The quality and small scale of this photography preclude the determination of exact measurements and the assigning of definite functions to most of the buildings. Measurements of these facilities should be considered approximate, although in all cases scale factors were provided by TID/NPIC; where utilized, height factors were also provided by TID/NPIC.

For the purpose of this report, details on the Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy facility will not be included because of a lack of interpretable photography of the site.

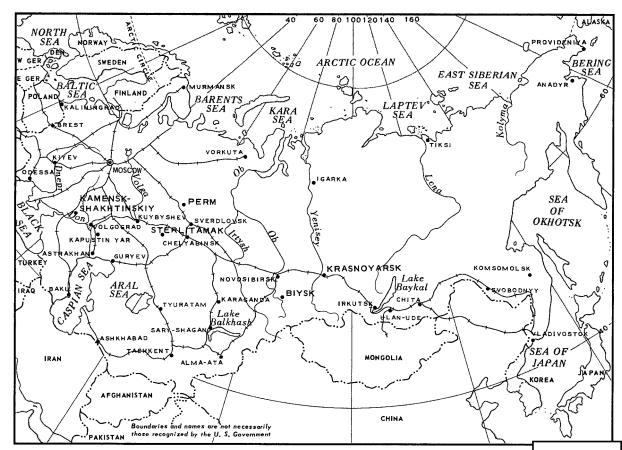


FIGURE 1. LOCATION OF PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TEST FACILITIES, USSR.

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CHRONOLOGY

These facilities appear to be of recent construction, although only the Biysk facility can be negated on recent photography; it was not present in _______ The existence of the other four cannot be negated on any available _______ photography. The Sterlitamak and Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy facilities can be negated on captured _______ photography of _______ but the facilities at Perm and Krasnoyarsk cannot be negated on any available photography.

25X1 Confirmation of completion can be made at three of the facilities: Krasnoyarsk 25X1 Perm and Sterlitamak 25X1 the test facilities at Biysk and Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy cannot be confirmed as complete. Criteria for confirmation would include: relative completion of the plant and storage facilities; paving of the large. concrete-faced probable bunker/ deflectors; and completion of the support structures within the test facility.

TEST FACILITIES

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BIYSK

The Biysk Probable Solid Propellants Test Facility (Figure 2) is located approximately 5 nautical miles (nm) west of the center of Biysk, USSR. The test facility is road and possibly rail served, and its area of 2,800 by 2,700 feet is secured by a single fence. The facility consists of two completed test cells and a probable third which appears under construction on phothe cells are annotated tography of A, B, and C on Figure 2. A perspective sketch (Figure 3) presents an artist's concept of an oblique view of the test facility. Approximate dimensions of various structures at the Biysk facility can be found in Table 1 which is keyed to Figure 2.

One of the salient recognition features at the Biysk facility is a multi-level H-shaped building (item 1, Figure 2). This structure is similar in appearance and probably identical in function to H-shaped buildings at Krasnoyarsk and Sterlitamak. Because of the unusual configuration, it has been suggested that this building is possibly as many as six different buildings separated by possible blast walls. This

structure was noted under construction in 25X1 and confirmed as complete by 25X1

A second significant feature of the facility is the presence of the two completed test cells and the probable third under construction. Cells A and B are approximately 710 feet apart, and cells B and C are about 990 feet apart; the relative positions of the three within the facility can be seen on Figure 2.

Table 1. Associated Structures,
Biysk Probable Solid Propellants Test Facility
(item numbers are keyed to Figure 2)

Item	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Dimensions (ft)
1		10	230 x 65
a	310 x 85	11	230 x 65
b	95 x 90	12	240 x 65
c	140 x 75	13	145 x 65
d	160 x 75	14	85 x 45
e	120 x 70	15	65 x 65
2	125 x 40	16	40 x 40
3	125 x 125	17	90 x 55
4	80 x 80	18	230 x 65
5	90 x 75	19	75 x 30
6	85 x 60	20(3)	90 x 55
7	320 x 85	21	60 x 60
8	55 x 55	22 (2)	55 x 40
9	290 x 45	23	210 x 100

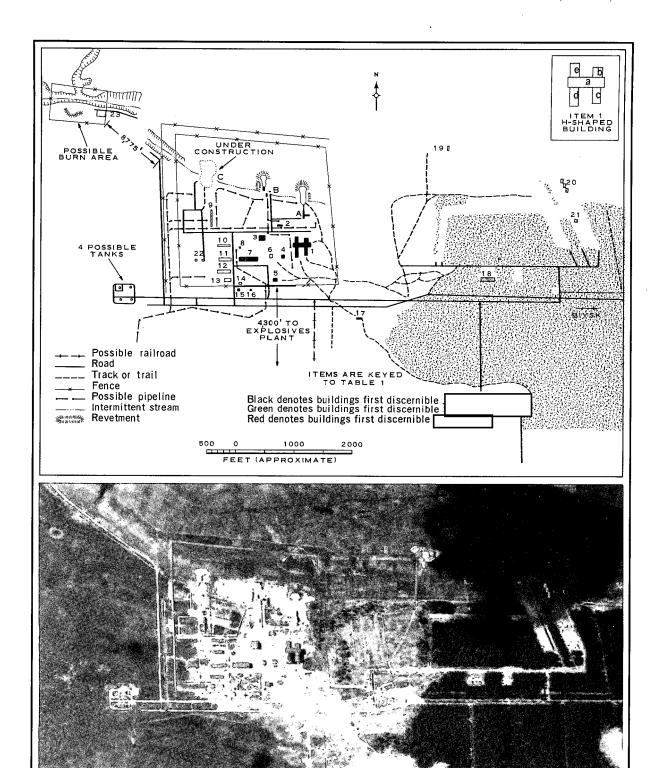


FIGURE 2. BIYSK PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TEST FACILITY AND ASSOCIATED STRUCTURES, USSR

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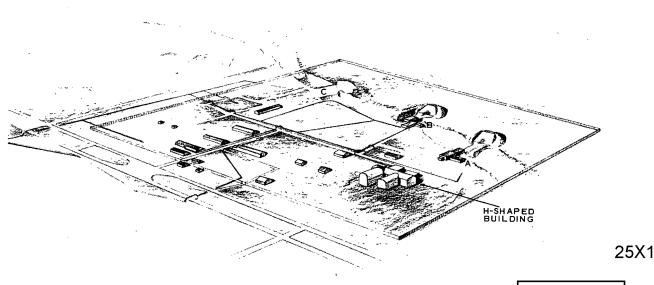
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051/4	rest cent A was observed under construction	which is
25X1	on photography of photographic	each is
	limitations, however, did not permit a confirma-	with the
	tion of the physical presence of the cell until	test cell
25X1	Cell A is road served from its rear	bunker/d
	or south end, is in at least three sections, and	profile
	measures approximately 260 feet in overall	Figure 4
	length. A large revetment appears immediately	Pro
	to the east of the test cell. Test cell B can be	under co
OEV4	identified as under construction on photography	A; howe
(25X1	ofand complete by that of	confirme
25X1	it has several of the same features noted	It measu
20/(1	at cell A. Cell B is road served from the rear,	front en
	is in three sections, and has an overall length	nearest o
	of 170 feet. A large revetment appears about	of the p
	25 feet west of cell B; this revetment and the	mately 9
	one at cell A could serve instrumentation/	first not
25X1	safety functions. Probable test cell C can be	was face
	identified as under construction in	ures app
	no definitive statement or measurements can be	the front
	made on cell C because of the construction status.	distance
	American maliant Continue to 1 Dt 1 C 131	

Another salient feature at the Biysk facility (and at every other facility identified thus far) is the concrete-faced probable bunker/deflector

which is observed adjacent to each test cell; each is identified with a letter to correspond with the cell it serves. Line drawings of Biysk test cells A and B, their associated probable bunker/deflectors, detailed dimensions, and profile elevation sketches can be found on Figure 4.

bable bunker/deflector A was observed onstruction concurrently with test cell ver, the concrete facing could not be ed until photography of 25X1 ares about 235 feet from its base to the d of the test cell; the distance from the end of the H-shaped building to the rear probable bunker/deflector is approxi-50 feet. Probable bunker/deflector B, 25X1 ed under construction in d with concrete by It measroximately 135 feet from the base to of the corresponding test cell, and the between the rear of cell B and the rear of probable bunker/deflector B is approximately 450 feet. Probable bunker/deflector C is visible 25X1 under construction on photography of



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A fourth feature at the Biysk facility is the group of three offset or staggered buildings (item 20, Figure 2) approximately 4,200 feet east of the test facility; they were first observed in _______ These buildings are similar in appearance and probably identical in function to comparable structures at Perm, Sterlitamak, and Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy.

Another significant item at Biysk is a secured area of 1,000 by 600 feet located approximately 8,775 feet northwest of the test facility; the area is road served and was first observed in the early stages of construction in

The purpose of this unidentified area cannot be adequately explained, although a single heavy revetment suggests a possible burn area where highly combustible material is handled. A similar area is found at the Perm test facility.

KRASNOYARSK

The Krasnoyarsk Probable Solid Propellants Test Facility (Figures 5 and 6) is located

near Explosives Plant 580 (not to be confused with the new plant which serves the test facility) approximately 5 nm east of the center of Krasnoyarsk, USSR. Although this facility cannot be negated on available photography, it can be determined that it was in an early/mid stage of construction by ______ It consists of two test cells which are approximately 600 feet apart. The Krasnoyarsk facility is road served, and the area of approximately 2,500 by 1,000 feet is double secured; one of the fences is solid.

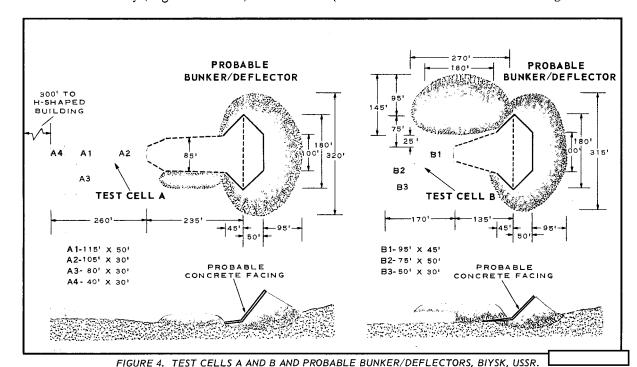
The Krasnoyarsk test facility has an H-shaped building (item 1, Figure 6) similar in appearance and probably identical in function to the irregular structures found at Biysk and Sterlitamak. The Krasnoyarsk building appeared to be in an early stage of construction in and its completion can be confirmed by photography of It is approximately 65 feet high at the highest point. Approximate dimensions of this building and other

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FIGURE 5. KRASNOYARSK PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TEST FACILITY, USSR,

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structures at the test facility and explosives plant are given in Table 2 which is keyed to Figure 6.

The two test cells have been annotated A and B on Figure 6, which also illustrates their relative positions at the site. A perspective sketch (Figure 7) presents an artist's concept of an oblique view of the test facility.

Test cell A, the larger and newer of the two cells, was observed under construction and apparently essentially complete on photography of ______ The cell is in three sections, has an overall length of 250 feet, and appears to be road served from the rear. The cell is not revetted.

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Test cell B, possibly the oldest of the test cells observed in the USSR thus far, appeared essentially complete in _______ It measures about 175 feet in overall length, is in three sections, and is connected to a revetted building approximately 300 feet to the rear of cell A by overhead piping or covered walkways. Test cell B is not revetted.

The concrete-faced probable bunker/deflector A (Figure 8) is at least 60 feet high and was first discernible under construction in its completion can be confirmed on photography. It measures approximately 260 feet from the base to the end of the test cell, and the distance from the nearest end of the H-shaped building to the rear of the probable bunker/deflector is about 1,400 feet. Probable bunker/deflector B (Figure 8) is approximately 45 feet high and can be confirmed as complete in The base is about 95 feet from the front of test cell B; the distance from the rear of the cell to the rear of probable bunker/deflector B is approximately 440 feet.

A final feature at the Krasnovarsk test

facility is some scarring observed in front of test cell A on photography.

Although the funnel shape of this scar suggests

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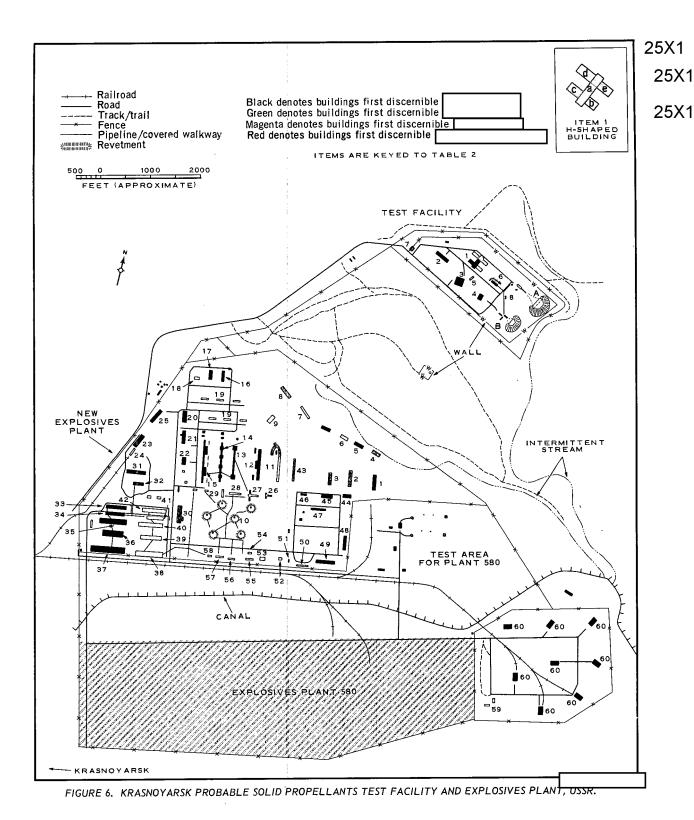
Table 2. Associated Structures, Test Facility and Explosives Plant, Krasnoyarsk (item numbers are keyed to Figure 6)

(autom numbers are neget to 1 types to)						
Item	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Dimensions (ft)			
Test Faci	lity					
1		2	x 95			
a	300 x 75	3	200 x 210			
b	100 x 95	4	80 x 80			
c	145 x 80	5	115 x 55			
d	160 x 80 x 65 (h)	6	125 x 75			
e	125 x 70	7	35 x 70			
		8	95 x 80			
Explosive	s Plant					
1	355 x 75	28	215 x 65			
2	330 x 50	29	185 x 65			
3	300 x 75	30	300 x 115			
4	190 x 80	31	340 x 100			
5	205 x 80	32	220×65			
6	195 x 80	33	395×60			
7	330 x 65 x 20 (h)	34	310×60			
8	330 x 65 x 20 (h)	35	480 x 50			
9	165 x 105 x 45 (h)	36	365 x 75			
10	45 x 35	37	645 x 80			
11	775 x 30 x 15 (h)	38	525 x 80			
12	690 x 75 x 25 (h)	39	380 x 75			
13	695 x 45	40	460 x 65			
	end sections (2)	41	300 x 65			
	130 x 60 x 35 (h)	42	390 x 80			
1.4	700 50 10 (1)	43	405 x 85			
14	790 x 50 x 40 (h)	44	215 x 60			
15 16	825 x 75 205 x 75	45 46	220 x 60 120 x 50			
17	185 x 75	47	315 x 45			
18	100 x 75	48	250 x 45			
19 (6)	150 x 60	49	410 x 50			
20	220 x 85	50	200 x 35			
21	225 x 85	51	55 x 35			
22	135 x 85	52	100 x 55			
23	290 x 110 x 55 (h)	53	105 x 40			
$\frac{25}{24}$	130 x 65	54	90 x 40			
25	280 x 55	55	155 x 60			
26	125 x 65	56	120 x 50			
	wing 115 x 80	57	230 x 35			
27	120 x 80	58	85 x 40			
	wing 160 x 70	59 (2)	120 x 50			
		60 (8)	170 x 55			

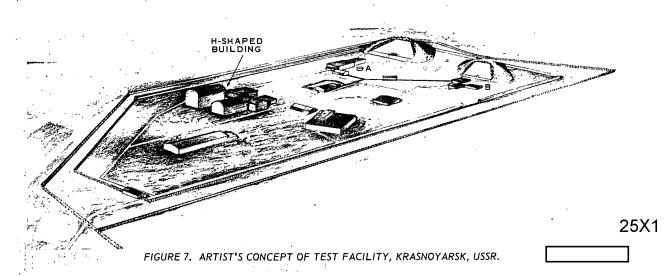
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a possible blast mark, no conclusive statement can be made on the basis of the photography available.

PERM

The Perm Probable Solid Propellants Test Facility (Figure 9) is located within the confines of the Perm Munitions and Chemical Combine K.

Kirov 98, approximately 13 nm west of the center of Perm, USSR, along the Kama River. This facility cannot be negated on any available photography; when first observed in _______it 25X1 was in an undetermined stage of construction. The test facility is road and rail served, and the area of approximately 4,500 by 1,700 feet is secured by a single fence. Table 3, which is keyed

POSSIBLE PIPELINE BUNKER/DEFLECTOR 580 H-SHAPED BUILDING TEST CELL A B2 TEST CELL B BUNKER/DEFLECTOR POŜSIBLE B1-100' x 35' x 15' HIGH A1-110' x 35' x 15' HIGH B2~ 75' x 25' A2-110" x 50' x 20' HIGH B3- 70' x 25' A3- 35' x 30' A4 - 60' x 35' AS- 30' x 20'

FIGURE 8. TEST CELLS A AND B AND PROBABLE BUNKER/DEFLECTORS, KRASNOYARSK, USSR.

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Table 3. Associated Structures,
Perm Probable Solid Propellants Test Facility
(item numbers are keyed to Figure 9)

Item	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Dimensions (ft)
1	175 x 75	6	190 x 80
2	180 x 140	7	200×65
3	80 x 70	8	225 x 65
4	125 x 55	9	300 x 50
5	150 x 70	10 (4)	90 x 55
		11	120 x 55

to Figure 9, includes dimensions of structures at the Perm facility.

One test cell (annotated A on Figure 9) is within the secured area of the Perm test facility. This test cell is rail served to its front, and is the only cell identified thus far in the USSR which is served in this manner. Although the cell cannot be negated on available photography, it can be confirmed as complete in it may

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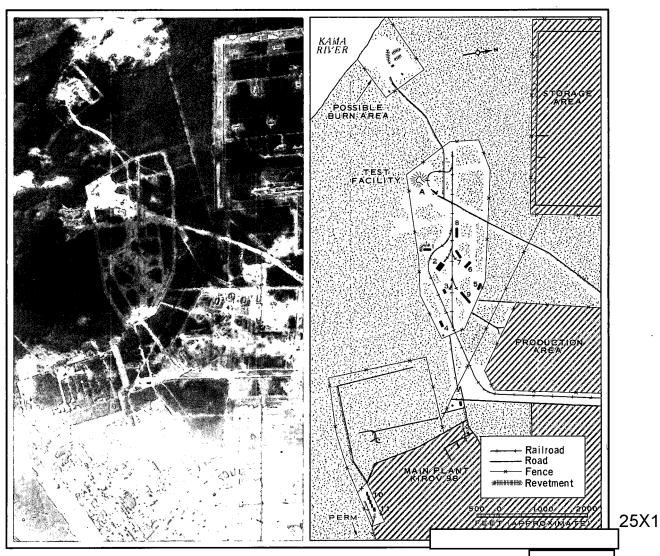


FIGURE 9. PERM PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TEST FACILITY AND PORTIONS OF PERM MUNITIONS AND CHEMICAL COMBINE K. KIROV 98, USSR,

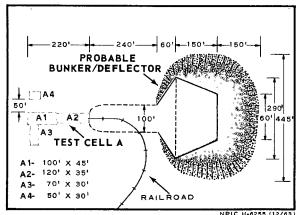


FIGURE 10. TEST CELL A AND PROBABLE BUNKER/DE-FLECTOR, PERM, USSR.

be as old as cell Bat Krasnoyarsk and therefore possibly one of the oldest in the USSR. The cell

is made up of at least two sections and has an overall length of 220 feet.

A group of five offset or staggered buildings (items 10 and 11, Figure 9) which appear to be separately secured from the rest of the associated explosives plant are located about 4,400 feet east-southeast of the test facility and appear to be rail served. These buildings were first discernible on photography and are

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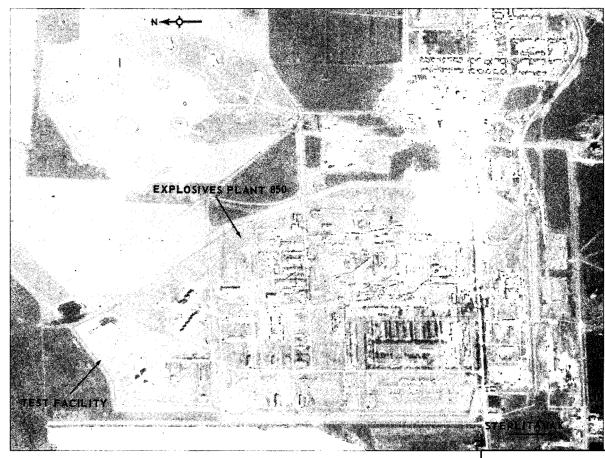


FIGURE 11. STERLITAMAK PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TEST FACILITY, USSR

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similar in appearance and probably identical in function to those found at Biysk, Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, and Sterlitamak.

A separately secured area about 1,800 feet west of the test facility measures approximately 1,300 by 1,150 feet. The area has three large, unexplainable, unoccupied revetments; its function may be that of a possible burn area, comparable to the similar area at Biysk.

STERLITAMAK

The Sterlitamak Probable Solid Propellants
Test Facility (Figures 11 and 12) is adjacent to
Explosives Plant 850, approximately 7 nm north
of Sterlitamak, USSR, and about 3 nm west of
the Belaya River. Although the test facility can
be negated on captured _______photography of
dating of the initial construction at
the facility by photography is not possible. The

test facility is road served, and its area of approximately 1,800 by 1,300 feet is partially double secured. It is possible that the outer fence is solid; only a single fence separates the test facility from the explosives plant.

The Sterlitamak test facility has an H-shaped building (item 1, Figure 12) which is similar in appearance and probably identical in function to those at Biysk and Krasnoyarsk. It was first discerned in ______ and confirmation as complete was possible on ______ photography; it is believed that construction of this structure was nearly complete in ______ Approximate dimensions of this building and other structures at the test facility and explosives plant can be found in Table 4 which is keyed to Figure 12.

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The test cell at Sterlitamak (annotated A on Figure 12) is served from the front by a wide turn radius road; this is the only facility identi-

Table 4. Associated Structures, Test Facility and Explosives Plant, Sterlitamak (item numbers are keyed to Figure 12)

Item	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Dimensions (ft)	Item	Dimensions (ft)
1	L	21	125 x 40	47	380 x 60	69	250 x 70
a	280 x 85	22	165 x 90	48	175 x 65	70	310×75
b	95 x 85	23	175 x 75	49	130 x 80	71, 74	310 x 105
c	150 x 80	24	340 x 80	50	170 x 110	72,73	310 x 90
d	165 x 80	25	525 x 80	51	145 x 60	75	110 x 45
e	125 x 80	26	385 x 70	52	180 x 50		wing
2	110 x 110	27	285 x 70	53	200 x 75		90 x 60
3	110 x 70	28	100 x 30	54	245 x 110	76	365 x 85
4	265 x 90	29	115 x 50	55	255 x 60	77	460 x 110
5 (7)	90 x 60	30	320 x 50	56	250 x 90	78	160 x 90
6	120 x 60	31	110 x 100	57	265 x 60	79	105 x 80
7	100 x 70	\parallel_{32}	105 x 40	58	525 x 100	80	80 x 75
8	140 x 70	33	125 x 60	59	180 x 70	81	115 x 85
9	395×60	34	175 x 65	60	150 x 50	82	75 x 60
10, 11	170 x 70	35	190 x 90	61 (4)	175 x 45	83	130 x 50
12	105 x 30	36	115 x 90	62 (3)	165 x 40	84	70 x 50
13	220 x 50	37	190 x 40	63 (4)	165 x 70	85	170 x 45
14, 15	170 x 70	38	165 x 80	64 `	825 x 160	86	85 x 60
16 (2)	each in 2		wing 45 x 45	65	580 x 110	87	200 x 50
` '	sections:	39	225 x 100	66 ·	280 x 50	88 (12)	210 x 80
	90 x 80,	40	265 x 105	67	2 wings:	89	100 x 60
•	90 x 60	41	300 x 140		140 x 20	1	
17	135×65	42	185 x 105		(each)	1	
18	400 x 50	43	375 x 150		center section:	1	
19	395 x 60	44, 45	180 x 90		145 x 25		a
20 (2)	205 x 40	46	380 x 105	68	390 x 85		

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The probable bunker/deflector (Figure 13) can be observed on photography; the concrete facing, however, cannot be confirmed until photography of The structure is

the test cell. From the rear of the probable bunker/deflector to the H-shaped building the distance is approximately 1,350 feet. A road serves both the front and the rear of the probable bunker/deflector; this is the only facility in the USSR which has this particular road pattern.

Eight staggered or offset buildings (items 5 and 6, Figure 12) which are possibly rail served are located within the explosives plant and adjacent to the test facility. Three of these 25X1 buildings were discernible in ______ and the others could first be observed on ______ 25X1

about 260 feet long from the base to the front of the others could first be observed on 25X1 Railroad -Possible railroad Road Track / trail Fence Pipeline/covered walkway Revetment ** 25X1 1000 2000 25X1 FEET (APPROXIMATE) Black denotes buildings first discernible 25X1 Magenta denotes buildings first discernible Green denotes buildings first discernible 25X1 Red denotes buildings first discernible ITEMS ARE KEYED TO TABLE 4 1 41 TEST FACILITY 12 EXPLOSIVES PLANT 850

FIGURE 12. STERLITAMAK PROBABLE SOLID PROPELLANTS TEST FACILITY AND EXPLOSIVES PLANT 850, USSR.

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photography. The buildings are similar in appearance to buildings at Biysk, Kamensk-

Shakhtinskiy, and Perm and probably have an identical function.

THE PLANTS

Each of the four test facilities described is adjacent to a plant which has every evidence of producing at least two explosives bases. Although the buildings in the plants have not been identified as to type, it is apparent that mixing, casting, batching, and related functions could be carried on at each facility. All of the plants are road and rail served and are at least single secured; the plants at Biysk and Sterlitamak are double secured.

With the exception of the Perm plant, each explosives plant has shown significant construction since first photographic observation. The Biysk plant has been expanded by the addition of at least two explosives lines

and has at least tripled in storage capacity since

The Krasnoyarsk plant (Figure 6), built adjacent to Explosives Plant 580, cannot be confirmed as completely constructed as of

The Sterlitamak plant (Figure 12), though showing less construction activity than the Biysk and Krasnoyarsk plants, has had evidences of construction since it was first observed on photography of

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The proximity of facilities to one another within the explosives plants precludes an unqualified, detailed analysis. Once an explosives line is constructed, it can often be used to work on new explosives bases.

CONCLUSIONS

- 1. There are test facilities at the following five cities in the USSR: Biysk, Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy, Krasnoyarsk, Perm, and Sterlitamak; the five facilities have a total of eight test cells.
- 2. Because these test facilities are within or adjacent to explosives plants capable of producing at least two explosives bases, the facilities can be considered probable solid propellants test facilities.

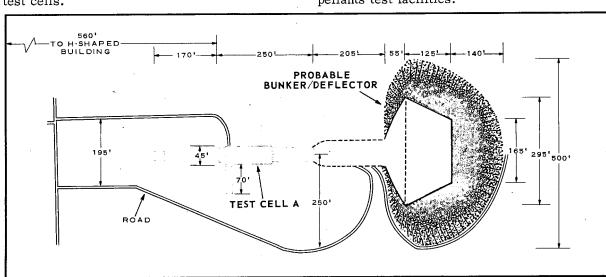


FIGURE 13. TEST CELL A AND PROBABLE BUNKER/DEFLECTOR, STERLITAMAK, USSR.

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- 3. The probable bunker/deflectors at these sites are concrete faced, suggesting the function of deflector. Road service to both the front and rear of the bunker/deflector at Sterlitamak suggests the possibility of an instrumentation role; Sterlitamak, however, is the only facility at which this road characteristic could be noted.
- 4. These five facilities could be involved in research and development or production or both. The associated plants appear to have the capacity to produce explosives, while the test facilities at each of the installations have slight differences suggesting the possibility of research and development.

REFERENCE	es
- 15 -	

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REQUIREMENT

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PROJECT

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